

information concerning these islands. Some of them are not aware of our existence. The idea of sending a committee is of twofold importance; it is to awaken an interest in the people of America and Hawaii, and to promote our commercial relations. The committee would not interfere with the duties of our Minister at Washington. The Democratic party now in power was deeply opposed to the McKinley Bill. Their policy is against reciprocity treaties with foreign countries, and we might share that condemnation. This committee would have the same result as the Pan-American Congress. Sending a few Hawaiians of intelligence would enlighten members of Congress as to the real standing of Hawaiians, whom most of the Americans consider as no better than semi-savage Filipinos. There is a strong opposition in Congress against the proposed treaty with Canada, and if we fail to obtain more favorable treaty relations with America, where shall we go? Where is our market? The expense to the Legislature is nothing to the danger involved if we fail to obtain a more favorable treaty. Therefore I support the resolution.

Rep. White asked what Rep. Smith wished to accomplish—whether the report of the majority or minority of the committee.

Rep. Smith—All that is stated in my resolution.

Rep. White said that at a mass meeting, Rep. R. W. Wilcox spoke in favor of ceding Pearl Harbor to America. I opposed him, and there was not a single Hawaiian present who sided with Rep. Wilcox. The presence of Rep. Wilcox at Washington would give Americans an idea that Hawaii was favorable to ceding Pearl Harbor, which is not so. It is ridiculous that members of Congress would know more about Fiji than Hawaii, whose numerous newspapers were circulated in America. The suggestion was preposterous. This committee should be definitely instructed as to what they should do and no more.

Rep. Smith asked him where Manila was.

Rep. White replied that he was perfectly at home in the map business. Manila is in the Philippine group. [Laughter.] Sweet Oil Wilcox spoke to Washington to meet President Grover Cleveland, and he may meet his old friend Celo C. Moreno there. Queen Victoria knows now Rep. Josepa's views on annexation as published in the Examiner. Fascinating ladies might change Rep. Josepa's views, and might favor annexation. The idea of this committee going over to America to give them instructions on the Nicaragua Canal is simply ridiculous. A single member of Congress has more brains than the whole of the Hawaiian Legislature put together. There is something fishy about this report (the ADVERTISER report). It smells Hartwell all over, and he wants to pocket a cool \$200,000 on the cable franchise. One of the Kamehamehas sent a commission before, but it did not accomplish anything. Kalakaua alone succeeded. If the McKinley tariff is unpopular with the Democrats, then the advantages Hawaii reaped prior to the McKinley bill will be restored. It was folly to assist the Nicaragua Canal with \$200,000, as the money was needed at home for public improvements.

Rep. Walpuli wanted to know whether the Legislature had any right to send a commission to Washington.

Rep. Smith replied that the House had full power to do so.

Noble Thurston said that the Canadian Parliament sent a commission to Hongkong, Java, and Australia several years ago, regarding the Chinese question.

Rep. Walpuli continued, saying that this commission would mean a lack of confidence in the Hawaiian Minister at Washington. He doubted the propriety of sending a commission.

Noble Thurston said there was a more serious side to the question embodied in the resolution than had been stated by the member from Lahaina. The question was: What are we going to do with regard to our commercial relations with America? Our present commercial relations were certainly of very little benefit to us. In two years hence we would be left to paddle our own canoe—when the treaty expired. If we sat down and did nothing we should deserve to be extinguished off the face of the commercial world. It took us eight years to get the treaty, and three years after 1884 before we got it renewed, acting solely through diplomatic channels. How many more would it take now? It would be a good thing if the Queen were to go in the same way Kalakaua did, but in her stead this commission would answer the purpose. On the same lines this proposition laid no lack of confidence in the Cabinet or the Minister at Washington. It would indeed be an insult to the Cabinet and a direct lack of confidence in the Minister at Washington if the commission were to go to negotiate a treaty, but such is not the proposition. The idea of the commission is to get a hearing, and let matters of greater importance stand by for a time and give us a hearing. He desired to say a few words in reply to what Rep. White had said about Judge Hartwell. It had been claimed by certain native members of the House that it was a Hawaiian character to attempt to pull down and humble any of their fellow countrymen who attained a higher position than the crowd. This characteristic is not confined to Hawaiians. It seems to be a policy shared in by the community as a whole. So long as a man does nothing for his own benefit or that of anyone else he is a virtuous citizen; but let him have the assurance to try and do something a little different from other people, especially if it is a proposition which will be beneficial to the community at large, and immediately a gang of hounds get on his track and cry him down and slander him and proclaim him an enemy of society, and intimate that he is probably a thief. This has been the precise experience of Mr. Hartwell in connection with the cable proposition. The cable was talked about before the member from Lahaina was born, and it would continue to be talked about until his teeth dropped out and his grandchildren were gray-headed, and nothing would be done unless someone took hold and did something. The whole community wanted the cable and sighed for it and talked about it, and passed law after law about it, but nobody did anything but talk, and the result was nothing

was accomplished, although the field was open to the whole world. Finally, several years ago, Mr. Hartwell offered to try single-handed to get the cable at his own expense. He was given the opportunity, and made two trips to Washington at his own expense, which came to five or six thousand dollars, and came so near obtaining the necessary subsidy from Congress that the United States Senate passed it unanimously, and insisted upon it until 3 o'clock in the morning of the last night of the session, when it was only defeated by the Democrats in the House making it a party question. The statement was then made that Mr. Hartwell was trying to make a pile out of his franchise. He immediately met the statement by offering to transfer his franchise to any company or to the United States Government without charge, if they would guarantee to put the cable in. That proposition he has made since and makes now, although he is entitled to and would like to get back the expense he has been put to. Mr. Hartwell's course and action concerning this matter from beginning to end has been that of a disinterested public spirited citizen and he deserves the thanks and commendation of the community. Instead of the snarls and insinuations of the member from Lahaina, who has but followed in the footsteps of some of the newspapers of the town. This statement is made entirely without Mr. Hartwell's knowledge and is I believe a simple acknowledgment of what is justice and decency. With regard to his own appointment on the commission, he did not seek it. But if the House chose to honor him with the position, he would do all he can according to his ability. The opposition to Hons. Wilcox and Nawaihi were unfounded. These men had the confidence of a majority of voters, therefore it was proper to select them as representative Hawaiians in whose report the natives would have confidence.

Rep. Bush said that there was a great necessity that something should be done with regard to our commercial relations with America. The question is: Will the sending of a committee be of any benefit to us? He doubted that the object aimed at would be obtained by this committee. Canada and Australia were already proposing the laying of a cable connecting with Hawaii. Besides the committee should be a representative one. An old fossil like Mott Smith could not accomplish anything for Hawaii. A native would accomplish more than Mott Smith. Kalakaua obtained for us a treaty; but it is below our dignity to ask the Queen to go on such a commission. The commission proposed would be a laughingstock to the people of America. A few thousand dollars judiciously spent a few years ago would have saved us millions; but the golden opportunity had been allowed to go by. The dignity of the Hawaiian Legislature could not be sustained by passing only \$5000. The proper way to do is to appoint a native Hawaiian as Minister to Washington. If we set aside our jealousies, which we are all harboring, and appoint a representative Hawaiian at Washington, that would give us more confidence with the people of America.

At 11:52 the House took a recess till 1:30 P.M.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reassembled at 1:30 P.M.; twenty-nine members present.

Noble Pua moved to suspend rule 77 regarding smoking; that was the only way to keep the members from going out. Granted.

Rep. R. W. Wilcox spoke of the importance of the opening of the Nicaragua canal to Hawaii. He claimed that the committee would accomplish a great deal of good to the country. He related the schemes of De Lesseps in cutting the Suez canal, and that of Cyrus Field. If he should go as a commissioner, he would not return unless successful. It was useless to return without gaining the object aimed at. He was sure President Cleveland would ignore any Hawaiian who would suggest annexation to him. The President would stamp such a Hawaiian as a traitor.

Rep. Kamao could not see any advantage gained by sending such a committee. He was not in favor of obtaining any treaty relations with the United States at the cost of parting with any territory. He favored the views of the minority committee. Diplomatic correspondence between our Cabinet and our Minister at Washington could not be bribed; but a committee such as we now propose could be so influenced that they would be bewildered and led astray. This committee, he was sure, could not accomplish anything. Mr. Harris was sent as an Ambassador to America before at an expense of \$16,000, but he was ignored because he was no more than the son of an Irish potato planter. His wisdom could not prevail on the mind of Americans, because he was not a Hawaiian, but simply one of their own. He moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

Noble Marsden approved the idea of sending a commission to Washington, but the commission should have royal appointment. They could accomplish more. He favored the Queen going together with the committee. He moved the following amendment to the first part of Rep. Smith's resolution: "Resolved, that in view of the unsatisfactory condition of existing commercial relations with the United States of America, a royal commission, to be appointed by the Cabinet and approved by Her Majesty the Queen, said commission to consist of five persons, three of whom shall be members of the Legislature, whose duty shall be to proceed to Washington to obtain information, etc."

Rep. Kamao moved that the commission be appointed by the Queen with the approval of the Cabinet. Rep. Kamealii opposed the idea of the approval of the Cabinet being required to the appointment by the Queen of such a committee. That was a prerogative of the Queen, and the House had no right to tread on that right.

Rep. Smith replied that the committee proposed were not public Ministers.

Noble Baldwin favored Noble Marsden's amendment as further amended by Rep. Kamao. He considered the committee very useful and necessary. To allay feelings raised on the mention of some of the names, he favored

leaving the selection to a higher power than the Legislature.

Rep. Bipi Kane [calls of ninau] said that his mouth could not be bridled on this subject. He approved of the sending of a commission, but the difficulty was, the Appropriation bill had been signed and money could not be legally spent.

Rep. Smith replied that a bill to further defray the expenses of the Legislature of 1892 was still pending before the House. This amount could be added to that bill.

Rep. Bipi Kane was not aware that there was any such room left for leaking out the people's money. At 3 P.M. he moved the previous question. Carried.

Noble Marsden accepted Rep. Kamao's amendment.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was put and lost.

Noble Marsden's amendment was carried, 25 voting in favor of it.

Rep. Smith's resolution as amended was passed.

On suspension of rules Rep. Smith presented a report on Bill 208, relating to disorderly persons, etc. The committee recommended the passage of the bill.

The bill passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Monday.

At 5 P.M. the House proceeded to the

#### ORDER OF THE DAY.

Third reading of Bill 241, an Act to establish the compensation (\$500) of Representatives.

The bill passed with an amendment by the addition of the word "biennial" to Section 1.

Third reading of Bill 67, the Registration Act.

Rep. Pua moved for indefinite postponement.

Rep. Smith moved that the Act take effect after April 30, 1893.

Rep. Kamao supported the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill. He moved the previous question. Carried.

The ayes and noes were called on the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill, and the motion was lost on the following division:

Ayes—Nobles Hopkins, Pua, Cummings, Maile, Hopili and Kanao; Reps. Bipi Kane, Pua, R. W. Wilcox, Nawaihi, Kamao, Kamao, White, Kamao and Edmonds—14.

Noes—Ministers Wilcox and Robinson; Nobles J. M. Horner, Marsden, Young, Baldwin, Walbridge, Anderson, Thurston, McBryde and Dreier; Reps. Wilder, Kamei, Bush, Waipulani, Kapahu, Kaluna, Josepa, Akina, Smith and A. S. Wilcox—21.

Absent—Ministers Jones and Brown; Nobles Berger, Ena, Peterson, Williams, Hind, W. Y. Horner and Cornwell; Reps. Ashford, Aki, Koahou, A. Horner and Nahinu.

Rep. Smith's amendment was carried.

The ayes and noes were then called on the passage of the bill, which was passed on the following vote:

Ayes—Ministers Wilcox and Robinson; Nobles Cummings, J. M. Horner, Marsden, Young, Baldwin, Walbridge, Anderson, Thurston, McBryde and Dreier; Reps. Wilder, Kamei, Bush, Waipulani, Kapahu, Kaluna, Josepa, Akina, Smith and A. S. Wilcox—22.

Noes—Nobles Pua, Maile, Hopili, Cornwell and Kanao; Reps. Bipi Kane, Pua, Nawaihi, Kamao, Kamao, White, Kamao and Edmonds—13.

Absent—Ministers Jones and Brown; Nobles Berger, Ena, Hopkins, Peterson, Williams, Hind and W. Y. Horner; Reps. Ashford, Aki, R. W. Wilcox, Koahou, A. Horner and Nahinu.

At 5:50 P.M. the House adjourned till Saturday morning.

#### A Hawaiian Cable.

As a question of public policy, the Chronicle is of opinion, as it has said before, that if a submarine cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom is necessary for the purposes of our Government, the United States should lay it at the public cost, the necessary funds being appropriated directly by Congress. The experiment of a divided control could hardly succeed, for in such cases the advantage is always with the private corporation interested.

At the same time if Congress wants to defeat the subsidy scheme it should do so in a straightforward way, and not by letting that fossilized old humbug Celo Cesar Moreno interfere and complicate matters by an attempt to secure a renewal of an old charter which was granted in 1876, and which expired without any action being taken under it. Moreno has been in obscurity for some time, and he seems to come to the surface as a mischief-maker, for certainly no member of Congress who ever knew or who is at all familiar with his record could be induced to do anything at his request.

There is something to be said for the Government ownership and control of a Hawaiian telegraph cable, particularly in case of the possible acquisition of the kingdom by the United States. That contingency is very remote, but the annexation of the islands is not an utter impossibility, and should it come about the uses of the cable would be manifest. At all events the subject should be debated and decided on its merits, and not be permitted to be confused with any played-out schemes of such a charlatan as Celo Cesar Moreno.—S. F. Chronicle.

"In buying a cough medicine for children," says H. A. Walker, a prominent druggist of Ogden, Utah, "never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. I particularly recommend Chamberlain's, because I have found it to be safe and reliable. It is intended especially for colds, croup and whooping cough." 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

#### WHARF AND WAVE.

The Alice Cooke arrived at Sydney, N. S. W., recently, 74 days from British Columbia, with 920,000 feet lumber.

The new ship Roanoke has completed her cargo for San Francisco. This is a sister ship to the Rappahannock, Shenandoah and Susquehanna, all built in the past three years. These are the largest wooden ships ever built in the United States, and it is feared they will be the last of that character for some time. The Roanoke is the latest and largest of the quartette. The Rappahannock registered 3185 tons, but was destroyed by fire on her second trip out from the domestic Atlantic Coast. The Shenandoah registers 3258 tons, Susquehanna, 2628 tons, and the Roanoke, 3362 tons. The last named took aboard her 5000 tons cargo for San Francisco in twenty-four days.—Ex.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 11.—Work on the great Government docks at Puget Sound Naval Station, at Port Orchard, were formally begun yesterday. Lieutenant Wyckoff, the commandant, made a brief address, and his daughter Stella moved the first shovelful of earth. Laborers will attack the work in earnest to-morrow.

After a seventy-days' passage from Gothenberg the bark Montreal anchored the other day in New York Bay, a survivor of one of the fiercest and most protracted storms that has visited the Atlantic Ocean for many years. Her captain attributes the escape of his vessel to the liberal use of oil from the bows. This additional testimony to the efficacy of oil in preventing waves from breaking over a vessel was scarcely required, yet it is somewhat strange that the process should be regarded as unusual. Shipbuilders are proverbially conservative; but at this late day it would seem as though no sailing vessel could be regarded as completely equipped unless there should be on board an adequate oil-dripping plant.

The cruiser Rurik, which was recently launched in the presence of the Czar and Czarina, is the most formidable warship of her kind in the world and the largest of any kind ever built in Russia. Her displacement is 10,923 tons, her maximum speed 18½ knots per hour, and her coal capacity 2000 tons. She will be able to steam 20,000 knots at the rate of 10 knots per hour without putting into port for fuel or provisions.

The old United States steam cruiser Ranger has been commissioned by the authorities at Washington to proceed to Samoa to look after the interests of American citizens at the islands, pending the settlement of the present troubles among the natives. Captain Longnecker will be in command. The Ranger has recently been undergoing repairs at Mare Island. On 24th December the Ranger left for San Diego on a trial trip to see that she is seaworthy. The vessel will return about January 1st, and if she works well she will proceed at once to the islands.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The British steamship Samoa, the largest freight carrier in the world's commerce, is bound to the Delaware Breakwater. She is 465 feet long, 52 feet beam and 36 feet depth of hold. On a draught of 25 feet she can carry 9256 tons dead weight. Her gross displacement is 13,600. W. Dorriford & Sons, of Sunderland, are responsible for building the monster carrier.

The United States Navy Department is talking about putting some of the remaining wooden vessels out of commission and transferring their crews to the new ships. Six of the latter will be put in commission between now and next April. The remedy is not adequate. Rebuilding the navy necessitates an addition to the force of enlisted men allowed by law. The old navy was run down in both material and personnel. Some of the new ships already in service are short-handed, not because men cannot be got, but because the law prevents further enlistment.—Ex.

The three "British gunboats" said to have been recently launched on the Great Lakes are Canadian revenue cutters ostensibly, but there is no doubt that they carry heavier batteries than such vessels need. Their construction is practically a violation of the agreement regarding armed vessels on the Lakes.—Am. Ex.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The new warships are to be manned at once, and commanding officers have already been named. They are: New York, Captain John W. Phillips; Monterey, Captain Louis Kempf; Detroit, Commander W. H. Brownson; Montgomery, Commander Charles H. Davis; Machias, Commander Charles J. Train; Bancroft, Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Dayton; Castine,

Commander Thomas Perry; Marblehead, Commander Charles O'Neil; Maine, Captain James O'Kane.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 12.—The new practice cruiser Bancroft had a preliminary trial trip to-day and the test was entirely satisfactory. The Government only requires 12 knots per hour with 150 pounds of steam. The vessel's screw made 202 revolutions per minute, and she developed a speed of 12.6-10 knots. The vessel will carry 160 pounds of steam, and her screw can make 240 revolutions, which will give a speed of 14 knots per hour. If the Bancroft does this on the Government trial, her builders will get \$40,000 in excess of their contract price.

It is reported that two vessels of Admiral Gherardi's squadron, now at Valparaiso, will be retained in the Pacific, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs on the west coast of South America. The condition in Hawaii and Samoa may also be taken into consideration. It is certain that the ships are likely to be more needed in looking after our interests on the Pacific Coast than in taking part in a parade in New York Harbor.—Ex.

United States District Judge Morrow has rendered an opinion that the payment of advance wages to seamen is one of the great evils of the merchant marine service, and the purpose of Congress is neither obscure nor uncertain. It clearly intended to prohibit the payment of advance wages in every case except where the employment is on a whaling vessel. The seamen on the ship Eclipse at San Francisco who brought suit for their wages in full, are entitled to recover.

#### ALDRICH'S CASE.

Chief Justice Judd vacates the Bankruptcy Order.

Chief Justice Judd handed down an opinion Thursday which vacates the order declaring W. H. Aldrich a bankrupt. Mr. A. P. Peterson, attorney for Aldrich, has appealed the case to the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice concludes his opinion by saying:—

"The statute of bankruptcy is meagre upon the question of what shall suffice in case of a voluntary bankruptcy. All it says is that a person owing debts to the amount of \$500, which debts have not been contracted in a fiduciary capacity, may file his sworn petition and ask to be adjudged a bankrupt. No opportunity is given to creditors to oppose the application. But the statute must have a reasonable interpretation and I find that it means that a petitioner to be entitled to be adjudged a bankrupt must show inability for want of property to pay his debts. It being shown to my satisfaction that Mr. Aldrich is not in such a position, I vacate the order declaring him a bankrupt and all orders in this matter thereafter made."

#### Installation.

At a meeting of Oahu Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, held last Friday, the following were installed as officers for the ensuing term: John Neill, Chancellor-Commander; B. Bergersen, Vice-Chancellor; H. Klemme, Prelate; J. A. Rodanet, Keeper of Records and Seals; H. C. Reid, Master of Finance; H. Smith, Master of Exchequer; J. Buckley, Master at Arms; W. C. Bruhn, Inner Guard. Hon. D. Dayton, the Deputy of the Supreme Lodge, who installed the officers, was assisted on this occasion by Messrs. F. Eckardt, as Supreme Prelate, and C. W. Ziegler, as Supreme Master at Arms. E. H. F. Walters is the Sitting Past Chancellor of the Lodge for the term.

#### New Dental Office.

Dr. R. I. Moore, dentist, has opened an office on the corner of Fort and King streets, over Hobron, Newman & Co's. Mr. Moore is well-known in this city and was formerly a pupil of Fort Street School. He is a graduate of a well-known dental college and he stands ready to guarantee his work. His office is pleasantly situated and is furnished with all the latest improved appliances known to dentistry.

#### Election of Officers.

The Sailors' Home Society has elected the following officers: C. R. Bishop, President; F. A. Schaefer, Secretary; J. H. Paty, Treasurer. Trustees: Hon. S. N. Castle, F. A. Schaefer, T. R. Walker, Hon. S. B. Dole, J. H. Paty, C. M. Cooke. Executive Committee: J. B. Atherton, C. M. Cooke and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn.

Wedding cards, invitations and society printing at the GAZETTE Office.

#### COLUMBUS' DESCENDANT.

A Spanish Duke Who Will Be at the Big Fair.



The announcement that the Duke of Veragua, the only descendant of Columbus bearing his family name, will be at the Chicago exposition by special invitation of the American minister to Spain renews interest in the curious question as to what became of the descendants of Columbus. The duke belongs to the extreme Liberal party in Spain, and political excitement now runs so high in that country that he was not invited to the recent celebration of his great ancestor. This provoked the fierce criticism of the opposition papers and orators, and led to this special invitation.

Of the children of the great discoverer Diego alone retained any exalted rank. He sued the king (in form, that is) in the high council of the Indies and recovered the vice royalty of Hispaniola and other grants to his father. He married Mary de Toledo, niece of the infamous Duke of Alva, and his only son Luis surrendered all the family claims for the title of duke of Veragua, marquis of Jamaica. He was the last of the male line, and finally in 1608 the title passed, by the marriage of the lady entitled to it, to the house of Braganza, and from that marriage the present Duke of Veragua is descended.

By some peculiarity of Spanish law he is entitled to the original name—which in Spanish is Colon—both o's long and the second accented, making the sound exactly the same as Cologne. Christobal (Spanish for Christopher) is accented on the o. Veragua is pronounced Berahwah. So the reader may perhaps be able to speak the full name and title of this distinguished gentleman—namely, Don Christobal Colon de Toledo de la Cerda y Gante, duke of Veragua.

#### ON ST. GEORGE'S REEF.

A New Lighthouse Which Was Much Needed.

Thousands of old Californians now scattered through the older States remember the famous steamer Brother Jonathan, and many thousands more remember reading of the steamer's fate. One morning in 1855 she was on her way to Portland from San Francisco, and was running in a fog near Crescent City, Cal. Suddenly she struck on a sunken rock, and in a few minutes all was gone. She went to the bottom and over 100 lives were lost, only about twenty of all on board reaching the shore.

Among the lost were General Wright, of the United States army and a paymaster, with \$400,000 in the safe, James Nesbit, a well known citizen and jour-



THE LIGHTHOUSE.

nalist of San Francisco, was on board, and as soon as the ship struck he sat down and calmly wrote his will and a letter to a friend, both of which were found on his body when it came ashore. Scores of prominent families in the two States were thrown into mourning by this accident.

Well, that rock, known as St. George's reef, is now the site of one of the finest lighthouses in the world, and the difficulties of its construction make it a wonder. Northwest Seal rock, as the particular location is called, is bare when the sea is calm, but in storms the waves break over it with such violence that no construction for the workmen was possible. There was neither harbor nor wharf. From a supply steamer's deck the men climbed to a rock, in good weather only; so the construction has gone on for ten years, and the total cost has reached \$700,000, or four times the cost in a commodious location.

The foundation is a massive oval structure of stone and cement sixty feet in diameter and sixty feet high. On this rises a square granite tower to a height of 145 feet. On this is the lamp, and in the interior of the base is the machinery for the 12-inch steam fog whistle. The whole was completed a few days ago, and now four men are isolated indeed on that lonely spot. Once in three months an inspector visits them in a steamer, and once a month, if the weather is quite favorable, one of them goes to the mainland for mail and other necessities. They have six months' supply of provisions always on hand. No families are permitted at the lighthouse, and the four fellows are left to cultivate each other's acquaintance at leisure. They are, in fact, four Solitaires for the time being, but the lighthouse is a great success.

#### Duties Suspended.

An ordinance has been enacted by the legislative council of Trinidad and Tobago empowering the governor of those islands to suspend by proclamation for a period not exceeding six months from Aug. 8, 1892, all customs duties charged upon oxen, bulls and cows imported into that colony. The governor is given authority to revoke his proclamation at any time within the six months.

#### The Use of Tobacco.

In 1841 each individual consumed thirteen ounces of tobacco; in 1891 he consumed twenty-six ounces.

#### Dentist's Lawyers.

There are about 400 lawyers in the city of Denver, or an average of one to every 350 people.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month.